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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/750,288	12/29/2000	Leroy B. Keely	03797.00071	6510
28319	7590 07/15/2003		>	
BANNER & WITCOFF LTD., ATTORNEYS FOR MICROSOFT 1001 G STREET , N.W.			EXAMI	NER
			AWAD,	AMR A
ELEVENTH	•		ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER	
***************************************	.,		2675	
			DATE MAILED: 07/15/2003	6

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.



		1 2 11 11 21		\longrightarrow			
Office Action Summary		Application No.	Applicant(s)	4			
		09/750,288	KEELY ET AL.				
		Examiner	Art Unit				
		Amr Awad	2675				
Period fo	- The MAILING DATE of this communicati r Reply	on appears on the cover sneet v	vith the correspondence address				
THE N - Exten after S - If the - If NO - Failur - Any re	DRTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR I MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICAT sions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) day period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory e to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, beply received by the Office later than three months after the patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a tion. s, a reply within the statutory minimum of the period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MC y statute, cause the application to become the period will expire SIX (6) MC y statute, cause the application to become the period will expire SIX (6) MC y statute.	a reply be timely filed irty (30) days will be considered timely. DNTHS from the mailing date of this communi ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).	cation.			
1)⊠	Responsive to communication(s) filed o	on <u>29 December 2000</u> .	•				
2a) <u></u> □	This action is FINAL . 2b)	This action is non-final.	•				
3)							
Dispositi	closed in accordance with the practice to on of Claims	under <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C	J.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.				
4)	Claim(s) 1-28 is/are pending in the appl	ication.					
4	4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are w	ithdrawn from consideration.					
5)□	Claim(s) is/are allowed.						
6)□	Claim(s) <u>1-28</u> is/are rejected.						
7)⊠	Claim(s) is/are objected to.						
•	Claim(s) are subject to restriction on Papers	and/or election requirement.					
9) 🗀 -	The specification is objected to by the Ex	aminer.					
10)[] 7	The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a)	accepted or b) objected to by	the Examiner.				
	Applicant may not request that any objection	on to the drawing(s) be held in abe	yance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).				
11) 🔲 🗆	The proposed drawing correction filed on	is: a) approved b)	disapproved by the Examiner.				
If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.							
12) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.							
Priority u	nder 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120						
13) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).							
a)[☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:						
	1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.						
	2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No						
	 Copies of the certified copies of the application from the Internation ee the attached detailed Office action for 	nal Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a))	•	;			
14) 🗌 A	cknowledgment is made of a claim for do	omestic priority under 35 U.S.C	. § 119(e) (to a provisional appli	cation).			
	The translation of the foreign langua						
Attachment	(s)						
2) Notice	e of References Cited (PTO-892) e of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-9 nation Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper	948) 5) Notice of	v Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s) f Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)				
							

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DETAILED ACTION

Information Disclosure Statement

1. The references cited in the information disclosure statement filed April 1/2002 have been considered by the Examiner; see attached PTO-1449.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

- 2. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:
 - The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.
- 3. Claim 8 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. The claim recites "maintained despite re-flowing of said displayed information by a layout engine". This limitation is not clear because the term despite makes not clear whether the re-flowing is carried out or not.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

4. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

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5. Claims 1-8 and 14-21 and 27-28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Morishita et al. (US patent NO. 6,335,727; hereinafter referred to as Morishita).

As to independent claim 1, Morishita (figures 44A, 44B and 44C) teaches a computer-implemented method for adding electronic ink to displayed information on a system having a display (col. 3, lines 61-67). Morishita teaches classifying the electronic ink (the classifying of the electronic ink is the classifying of first and second mode as shown in figures 44A and 44B) (col. 25, lines 27-41). Morishita teaches associating the electronic ink with at least one object of the displayed information (the association of the electronic ink with at least one object on the display is the searching a written image in a region enclosed within a closed curve as shown in figures 44A and 44B) (col. 25, lines 41-57).

As to claim 2, Morishita teaches that the electronic ink is embedded ink (col. 30, line 64 through col. 31, line 10).

As to claim 3, the claim is broad enough that the width determination of the recorded writing pattern and displayed writing pattern is indicative of determining the distance (col. 24, lines 41-65).

As to claim 4, as discussed above with respect to claim 3, the width determination of the recorded writing pattern and displayed writing pattern is indicative of the ratio of its height to width (col. 24, lines 41-65).

As to claim 5, Morishita teaches anchoring the electronic ink to at least one object (the object would be the circled written image in figure 44A) by adding a link to

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the displayed information (the link would be linking to a search region) (col. 25, lines 45-48).

As to claim 6, the closed curve (electronic ink) in figures 44A and 44B for search region is indicative of anchoring the electronic ink to a file position because the search is carried out by searching the memory (col. 25, lines 59-67).

As to claim 7, as can be seen above, the closed curve is near the search region, which is similar to the limitation of claim 7 (col. 25, lines 41-58).

As to claim 8, as best understood by the examiner, Morishita (figures 44A and 44B) shows that the electronic ink (the dashed line by the pen) is maintained despite having other information (re-flowing).

As to claims 14-21, the claims are referring to a computer readable medium, which implements the method of claims 1-8, and as can be seen form Morishita's invention, the device is carried out by a computer readable medium (this is apparent from the flowcharts throughout the drawings of Morishita). Therefore, the rejections of claims 1-8 are equally applied to claims 14-21.

As to claims 27-28, the claims are also similar to claims 1-2 and 14-15 and are rejected as applied to claims 1-12 and 14-15 above.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the

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invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

7. Claims 9-13 and 22-26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Morishita in view of Wilcox et al. (US patent NO. 5,889,523; hereinafter referred to as Wilcox).

As to claims 9-13, note the discussion of Morishita above. As can be seen above, Morishita teaches all the limitations of claims 9-13 except the citations of classifying the ink as in-line words, text marks, in-line paragraphs and sketches, margin notes or as a connector.

However, Wilcox (figures 3 and 8-9) teaches a method of entering and editing text in a graphic system (col. 2, lines 16-19). Wilcox shows that the ink used is classified as in-line word, text marks, in-line paragraphs, margin notes or a connecter (see figures 3, 8-9, col. 2, lines 16-19, col. 4, line 53 through col. 5, line 11, col. 10, lines 25-33 and col. 11, lines 23-33).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include the teaching of Wilcox as indicated above to incorporated to Morishita's device because such classifications of the ink is necessary for manipulating and editing a document in handwriting forms as it is necessary in managing and editing a conventional word files to facilitate and ease the wok of the user. Furthermore, as motivated by Wilcox, to provide an accurate selection technique for graphical editing (col. 2, lines 20-23).

As to claims 22-26, the claims are substantially similar to claims 9-13 and would be rejected as discussed with respect to the rejections of claims 9-13 above.

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Conclusion

8. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Reynolds (US patent NO. 6,101,280) teaches a method for compression of electronic ink.

Capps et al. (US patent NO. 5,778,404) teaches a string inserter for pen-based computer systems.

Maxted (US patent NO. 6,340,967) teaches a pen based edit correction interface apparatus.

William et al. (European patent publication NO. EP 1016983 A2) teaches a method and system for maintaining freeform ink annotations on changing views.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Amr. Awad whose telephone number is (703)308-8485.

The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday, between 9:00AM to 5:30PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Steven Saras can be reached on (703)305-9720. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are (703)872-9314 for regular communications and (703)872-9314 for After Final communications.

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Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703)305-4750.

A.A

July 13, 2003

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